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New Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, MAY 27, 1888.

SIXTEEN PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Germany is excited over the Russian tariff. ____ The people of Limerick defy Bishop O'Dwyer's warning, and will attend the League meeting. === Fresh inflammation of the Emperor's throat has been found. ____ A Copyright Association has been formed in Toronto. === The French Minister of Finance declares that the Bank of France is not responsible for the forged notes prevalent.

Congress .- The House only in session .- The resolution to increase the force of the Civil Service Commission was passed. ____ The Republican members in caucus resolved to make a continuing special order on pension bills, to support the Blair Educational bill, and to consider the Mills bill by paragraphs.

Domestic.-General Sheridan's condition was thought by his physicians to be unfavorable at a late hour; his mother is also seriously ill at her home in Somerset, Ohio. - The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church adopted a report favorable to organic union with the Southern Church. = Dr. Woodrow's appeal from a sentence for heresy was dismissed by the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church. Five workmen killed and several injured in a gas explosion at Montreal. ___ Mrs. Cleveland was s guest of President McCosh at Princeton. Barelay Peak pleaded guilty of murder in the sec-

City and Suburban .- The Methodist General Conference elected its secretaries and the editors of its periodicals. - The crusade of the Society for the Prevention of Crime against pool-rooms resulted in closing them all for one day. Maurice B. Flynn brought suit against City Chamberlain Ivins to compel him to account for the fees and commissions of his office, which, it is alleged, he has wrongfully appropriated. Winners at Cravesend : Golden Reel, Dry Monopole, Winona, The Bard, Seymour, Portland .-- The Coaching Club held its annual parade in Central Park and gave a dinner afterward at the Hotel Hall's church by the Presbyterian Union. = Intercollegiate games taking place in the mud. The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Warmer,

rainy, southerly winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 57 degrees; lowest, 54; average, 55 3-4.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Sheriff Grant finds himself in a curious predicament by virtue of a judgment of the City Court. A few weeks ago he was ordered to procure better quarters for this court, but it seems that he has failed to do so. Yesterday Justice McAdam ordered him to show cause why he was not liable to punishment for contempt of court. If he should be committed to the county jail for his disregard of a judicial mandate, it is likely that he would have the pick of apartments in the hostelry which he runs in Ludlow-st.

Interest in Decoration Day does not wane. On the contrary, it is significant that it increases from year to year. The indications are that the parade this year will be larger than ever before, and the observance more general. Of course, a good deal will depend on the sort of day that the 30th proves to be. But we have had so much rain thus far in May that it is reasonable to hope that nature will seek to retrieve the reputation of the month by providing a fine assortment of pleasant weather for the remaining days of spring.

The zealous advocates of the admission of women to the Mcthodist Conference were able yesterday to take a delicious sort of revenge upon Dr. Buckley, one of the leading opponents of the women delegates. When Dr. Buckley came up as a candidate for re-election as Editor of "The Christian Advocate," no less than 105 votes were cast for Miss Frances E. Willard, the most prominent of the women who were not allowed to have seats in the Conference. Dr. Buckley, however, received 284 votes, and he is probably good-natured enough to enjoy the humor of the situation as keenly

Southampton continues to be a prolific topic of discussion in England, and the unexpected Liberal victory bids fair to be more than a nine days' wonder. In spite of all that has been said about the causes which led to that result, the fact remains that the election is a distinct gain for the Gladstonians. How far it betokens a turn in the tide, which the recent by-elections had apparently showed to be running against Home Rule, cannot now be foretold. But it is assuredly a cheering omen. When Unionist journals pronounce the result a grave misfortune and a tremendous blow to the Government, the Liberals have the best of reasons for rejoicing.

A test of the power of Pope and Bishop over Irish Catholics is to be made to-day in Limerick. The people have been warned by Bishop O'Dwyer not to attend the League meeting at has been announced, and instructed that dience will be a grievous sin. The prople equally with the priests are bound to obey

the behest of the Holy See, says the Bishop. That the priests will obey was proved by their absence from the Phoenix Park meeting last Sunday. Whether the people will yield, or the Vatican retreat from its position, is yet to be seen. Our London correspondent's information is that the Limerick meeting will be held. What will the consequences be?

Important action in the direction of a union of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church was taken by the Assembly in Philadelphia yesterday. The special committee to which the whole matter had been referred on the previous day presented a report emphatically in favor of co-operation, and declared that the most effective co-operation can be secured only by an organic union. It will be the crowning triumph of the centennial year if the two Assemblies are reunited. There ought to be no such thing as sectionalism in Church work It is a noteworthy fact that while a reunion of the Northern and Southern bodies has been talked of for several years among Presbyterians, nothing whatever has been done toward bringing together the two branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was rent in twain forty-four years ago. Why may not the policy of the Presbyterians in this matter be wisely followed by the great Methodist body?

WHY THE NATION FORGETS. Republics are ungrateful, said the philosopher, but why not? Nations have short memories. Of this fact we are to have proof this year; indeed, the very existence of the Demecratic party, with its practices and theories, is proof. Twenty-eight years ago good citizens knew what a debasing and dangerous thing it was to have a great political party controlled by patronage. The Democratic party could never have been dragged to ruin by Mr. Buchanan, but for the enormous power of patronage over party action. Yet the same party goes back to the same debasing methods and the same perilous thraldom as soon as it recovers power. It has no memory of its own disgraceful experience, and the sneers of enemies of Reform, with the cowardly faithlessness of its professed champions, have practically destroyed it. By what miracle comes it to pass that a great party forgets so soon its sufferings and its shame? The answer is simple. Three-fourths of its voters were not born, or were boys, when the Democratic party was dragged down to disgrace by Mr. Buchanan's patronage.

Not a day passes that some veteran does not utter his warning, "A change of tariff will bring great industrial disaster, as it did before the war." He talks to voters who scoff at him as "an old fogy." Prosperity and marvellous growth appear to them natural fruits of the Nation's freedom and its matchless endowment. They are slow to believe that any legislative policy of Republican origin has made possible the wonderful development which they witness. Theorists tell them, "Clear away tariff burdens and the growth will be still more rapid." Experience gives them no light. For three-quarters of them cannot remember the last days of Mr. Buchanan's administration, and still fewer can recall the prostration which followed Democration "reform of the tariff" in 1846 or in 1837. All about them, men talk of "modification of duties and cheapening of materials" as the sure road to larger prosperity. School histories, delightfully non-partisan, give no glimpse of the consequences of the same experiment when tried twice before, and the hopeful young Democrat of to-day answers to the warning of a veteran, "I should like to see for myself what a change of tariff would do."

The Republicans have to face the same difficulties. Every passing day takes from their ranks some of the veterans who learned what Democratic government was by practical experience before the war. The boys cannot quite believe that the consequences would be serious. Timorous old age exaggerates, they once have foreign competition which may proved destructive to its industries. The books and the theorists tell us that free trade is best, and at all events it would do no harm to have it a little freer, and so many a young Republican half doubts whether it would seriously disturb industries if the Democrats should have their way. For nearly four years past the country has had a Democratic President, and there are millions who forget that Republican laws have kept the tiger chained.

The need of public education is not realized by many men in actual life. They fail to remember that nations and parties forget, because experience dies with each generation. The population of the United States is now about 63,000,000. If the proportion of voters to population is what it was in 1880, about 11,600,000 votes will be cast this year. But not one-eighth of the entire population, hardly one-quarter of the voting population, was of age when the civil war began. There will be 3,600,000 votes cast by men who never voted for President before, and about 5,100,000 more by men who were not of age when Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated, and only 2.900,000 by men who were then of age. The young men who cast their first vote for President will largely outnumber those who can remember what Buchanan's Administration was. Is it strange that education is needed? Is it strange that the veterans who know what experience taught them before the war, and to whom a Democratic vote seems a crime against the Republic, feel that the Nation dishonors itself in going back to the practices and theories of Mr. Buchanan's Democracy? Yet, if they fail to make their experience a light to the path of young voters, the Nation may have to learn the old lesson over again in years of disaster and suffering.

CHURCHILL AND WOLSELEY. Contrasting views of England's foreign policy are furnished in Mr. Stead's second and closing letter. While he has undertaken a roving commission on the Continent for his own journal in search of information respecting the chances of war and peace, American readers will be mainly interested in the communications made to him by distinguished Englishmen on the eve of his departure from London. Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord Wolseley are the authorities quoted by him in this letter, and their opinions are irreconcilable. One is as hopeful and credulous as the other is anxious and distrustful. Lord Randolph Churchill does not anticipate an outbreak of hostilities between France and England, and unlike Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, he attaches little importance to Bulgaria. Indeed, he advocates non-resistance to Russian intrigues and aggression in the Balkan, and a vigorous defence of Afghanistan in the event of invasion in that quarter. He also speaks contemptuously of Prince Bismarck's alliances on the Continent. Lord Wolseley, on the other hand, apprehends danger from both France and Russia, and would have England bind itself to fight the battles of Germany, Austria and Italy in return for a defensive alliance with them in its own wars. His views, like those of the Tory leader, are markedly in opposition to those expressed by Mr. Gladstone a week ago in THE TRIBUNE.

Each of these interesting communications explains public acts and utterances of these

distinguished Englishmen which have been clouded with mystery. Lord Wolseley, while responsible in the main for the recent war scare in London, was not explicit in his declarations. He proclaimed the defencelessness of England in general terms, without indicating the quarter from which he feared a war of invasion. In his talk with Mr. Stead he is more definite. Boulangism is his ogre. Profound as is his distrust of Russia, he dreads an attack from France, and considers the strengthening of England's naval resources to be imperatively necessary. If Boulangism inspired his recent warnings as a panic monger, impartial observers at home and abroad will be inclined to discredit any forecasts of war which he may offer in future. Already that fantastic movement in French politics is a spent force, and neither Germany nor England has cause for watching uneasily the adventures of General Boulanger. Lord Wolseley is too easily distracted by the vicissitudes of foreign politics. If he be "the only General," he should hold himself in reserve for great occasions, and not wear himself out in hot fits and premature fidgets over transitory French follies such as Boulangism.

Lord Randolph Churchill in like manner re veals in conversation with Mr. Stead his attitude toward Russia and Germany. A few months ago he made a mysterious journey to St. Petersburg, and halted at Berlin while returning to London. There were innumerable explanations of this singular mission, but no intelligible account of his views and purposes was given by any English correspondent on the Continent. With characteristic frankness and pungency, he now admits American readers into his confidence, telling them where, in his judgment, England should fight with Russia and where to let the Czar have his own way, and why Prince Bismarck has not changed the European situation for the better by reconstructing his alliances with the Powers. Interesting as this statement of his views undoubtedly is, it will not enhance his reputation for discernment and practical sagacity. Western Afghanistan is the worst battle-ground which England can choose for a supreme contest with Russia, while the abandonment of Bulgaria to the mercies of the Czar, in the hope that the march toward India in that event will be discontinued, is an expedient equally selfish and futile. Lord Randolph Churchill has yet to make his reputation as a diplomatist with ability to discern the forces of European opin-

MATTREW ARNOLD'S ESTATE. Matthew Arnold has left so small an estate that the condition of these who depended upon him seems more than dubious. That he could ever have acquired riches by his own application to money-making business was out of the question. He belonged to that order of men in whom the business faculties are aborted, if not altogether lacking. This is a larger class than is commonly supposed. A practice of referring to the age as materialistic, gold-worshipping and self-seeking has obscured the fact that a large proportion of every civilized nation must rest content in honorable poverty, and it follows from this that many people everywhere put various aims before that of wealth. We may be confident that Matthew Arnold did not resent his narrow means for himself, though he may well have lamented his inability to make adequate provision for his family. But does the responsibility for failure in this rest upon him? That which he was best fitted to do he did zealously and effectively. His intellectual eminence, his spiritual influence upon his generation, were conceded. But where belongs the discredit of the obvious fact that the England of the latter part of the nineteenth century so lightly appraised his genius and his usefulness that, dying, he leaves an estate such as a small tradesman would think contemptible?

He had not the faculty of money-making after the prevailing methods, and so he never dominance of a standard of values so gross, sordid and mean that the higher elements of life are by it put to the bottom of the scale, and the lowest and least deserving, perversely exalted? In a really advanced civilization can we believe that the services of so fine a spirit as this Government and the people of England? It Arnold such an appointment as would, while increasing his usefulness, enable him to provide for the future. But it only grudgingly yielded him a small and poorly paid office, and later an equally pitiful pension. There could be no question of a sinecure in his case. Yet he allowed to live in decent poverty and to die almost penniless. Surely, in the face of such facts, eulogy from his countrymen loses much of its value and nearly all significance. Barbarians. Philistines and Populace have unwittingly confirmed the justice of his discriminating criticism, and have shown how low he estimate they place upon intellectual power

CLUB DEVELOPMENT IN NEW-YORK. The extraordinary increase in the number of clubs in this city during the past two or three years is an interesting and significant feature of our metropolitan growth. It is a sign of the rapid progress of New-York toward an equality, in all the elements of cosmopolitan life. with the great capitals of the world. Americans are not commonly supposed to be in the habit of underestimating themselves, but it is likely that many of us do not realize how large a city this is. Counting in the cities which lie next to it, and which properly belong to it, we have a population certainly not less than that of Paris, which had, by the census of 1886, 2.844.550; and where wealth is concentrated as it is here, this aggregation of people means a great increase in luxury, of which a marked development of club-life is one of the signs. just as the multiplication of theatres is another. Any attempt to enumerate the additions to

the list of clubs would be useless. A mere catalogue would occupy a great deal of space. and would not be easy reading. It is interesting to observe that, while the old established clubs, with whose names every one is familiar. are enjoying, apparently without exception, a remarkable prosperity, new clubs have multiplied by the score, usually along the line of some special interest in society, politics or business. The formation of the Electric Club is a striking example not only of this tendency, but of the development of an industry already of enormous importance in our daily life, and yet, in reality, only a few years old. The Century, the University and the Lotos Clubs, all having a literary quality, but wide different in their characteristics, share that field now with the Authors Club, a purely literary organization. which seems an assured success, and the Fellowcraft, which embraces newspaper and magazine writers and artists, and is just beginning its career with a large membership. The musical clubs are flourishing as never before. The Liederkranz and Arion are installed in splendid houses. The political clubs have been multiplying rapidly. The Republican Club, the Federal Club and others supplement the Union League,

of the political territory of the Manhattan. which a respectable white churchman deigns Then there is the Reform Club, more particularly devoted to Free Trade agitation, which is setting out with a long roll of members.

The riding and yachting clubs are growing degree. The Gentlemen's Riding Club holds a high rank, both in the standing of its members and the perfection of its equipment. The Seawanhaka Yacht Club now has its house in town, like the New-York Yacht Club. The New-York Athletic Club has a handsome and spacious building, supplying every need its name implies, and is arranging beautiful summer home in the country. The Manhattan Athletic Club is installed in Fifthave., but is looking for still handsomer quarters. Then there are the clubs in the lower part of the city, used principally for luncheon purposes by business men-the Down-Town Club, with a substantial building of its own, the Lawyers' Down-Town Club, with its splendid rooms in the Equitable Building, and the Merchants' Club in the dry-goods district. The interests of the stage are to be especially represented by the new Players' Club. The clubs formed by the college secret societies are conspicuous among the new organizations. It is inevitable that numbers of men who have belonged to the same society but in different colleges should drift together in New-York. They form a club, take a house, and sometimes find that there are enough of them to make a large and flourishing association. These clubs are ow numbered by the dozen. It is doubtful thether all will survive, but a number seem already to be on a firm footing. The same spirit is shown in the formation of college clubs. The Harvard Club has been in existence several years, and a Yale Club is talked of. The

Hebrews have several strong clubs. There should be at least a mention of the prosperity of the older clubs. They were never so full, generally speaking, as now, and never so besieged with applicants for admission. The Union Club is talking of moving uptown; the Manhattan has bespoken the Stewart palace; the Union League has its palace already, and will doubtless be content with it for many years to come; the Knickerbocker is steadily prosperous, and is another of the contented clubs; the New-York has taken on fresh life, and got itself a handsome new house.

Besides these there are a class of clubs, which though they sometimes have fixed habitations, have little clublife, in the strict sense of the word, but simply bold meetings for conference and discussion upon questions of the day. These are mainly either political or religious in their character, though one of the more conspicuous of them, the Nineteenth Century Club, cannot be classed under either head. Of the former class, the Commonwealth and the City Reform Clubs are leading examples; of the latter, the Religious Press Club, the Congregational Club, the Presbyterian Union, the Church Club and the Clergy Club, both Episcopalian, and the Baptist Social Union.

This is a hasty and imperfect review of a wide field. Many names have been omitted But partial as the showing is, it illushere which no doubt deserved to be included trates the opulence, the energy, the rich life of this great town.

BLACK AND WHITE CHURCHMEN.

"The Churchman," after urging members of its communion to keep quiet and to avoid stirring up bad feeling over the South Carolina controversy, is forced to publish two remonstrances against its own course. One of these bears the signature of the Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, an earnest and successful worker among colored people in Maryland and a Ritualist in whom every faction, high, low, or broad, in the Protestant Episcopal Church may take honest pride. He belongs to the same class of extremists of which Father Mackonochie, in London, was the type-the class that go out among the poor and the outcasts and devote their lives with noble enthusiasm in service ing downtown gambling houses. = Presbyterians and Methodists entertained in Dr. John in the mighty Nation in its grand could have been rich. But does not this conformation for those who are despised and rejected of men.

His remarkable success in a field where the for those who are despised and rejected of men. ivilization? Does it not really imply the laborers are fewest was recognized by the orab last General Convention, which appointed him as one of the leading members of the Commission of Fifteen charged with conducting work among the negroes. While not assuming to speak for his colleagues, he denounces the contemptible compromise adopted in South Carocould have been practically ignored by the lina for having a white man's church with a high picket fence about it, and a black man's was always open to the Government to give | church at a safe distance in the rear. He condemns the artificial creation of a colored diocese within, yet separated from, a white diocese as a wanton violation of the fundamental divine law of the Church that "God is no respecter of persons." The letter is an eloquent protest against intolerance in religion, and raises the argument to the highest ground in declaring that the Christian Church cannot, without violation of its divine constitution, recognize, countenance, or acquiesce in any distinction of race which shall make an exclusive organization.

The second protest comes from a colored clergyman, now employed in St. Philip's Church in this city, but fermerly an assistant minister in St. Mark's, Charleston. Mr. Bishop takes issue with "The Churchman's" elastic policy of quibbling, trimming and silence, and calls upon Church journals to speak with no uncertain sound on this question of racial lines of division. He contends that if the doctrine of the Incarnation means anything, it is that Christ took that nature which is the common heritage of men of every race, and that discriminations against priest or layman based on the color of the skin are subversive of fundamental doctrines of faith. He refers to the diocese of Fond du Lac as composed of three distinct nationalities, and asks what there is in the South Carolina plan to prevent the organization of three separate dioceses, each dominated by national or race prejudice. He makes a strong, effective argument against the compromise as the result of a bitter and unholy prejudice against negro blood, and as not in any sense a missionary expedient designed by the white churchmen of South Carolina for promoting the spiritual welfare of their black brethren.

These remonstrances, we doubt not, repre sent the real feeling of the Protestant Episcopul communion on this question. The South Parolina diocese does not deserve the sympathy for which "The Churchman" feebly appeals, after reminding its readers that the late convention did not change its constitution or canons, and took no action whatever beyond passing a resolution suggesting that colored congregations should form a separate organization. That resolution was a complete demonstration of the spirit of race intolerance which sways the minds of professing Christians in that quarter. It was adopted because public opinion in that State condemns the negro as a despised creature who has no rights any white man is bound to respect. This informing spirit of Southern politics has been carried into religion in that State. The negro is denied the privilege of equal membership in the Christian Church, which was once declared by an Apostle to be "neither barbarous, Scythian, bond, nor free." The black churchman is reminded of his color and ordered to keep out of the white men's church, building, if he chooses, a shed somewhere outside for himself and his infatuated Bishop. He has while the Harlem Democratic Club takes part no rights, neither on earth nor in heaven,

DICKENS'S GENTLEMEN. In the June "Scribner" Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson has a paper on "Some Gentlemen in Fiction," which does somewhat less than justice to Charles Dickens. The assertion that Dickens could not create a gentleman is a hoary libel, and Mr. Stevenson does not indorse it. But he does express the opinion that "for many years Dickens labored in vain to create a gentlem Of course any discussion on such a point requires preliminary definitions of the word "gentleman," and here it is not easy to ascertain what Mr. Stevenson's definition is, for while he cites some instances in fiction to which no objection can be taken, he names at least one character-Richardson's Lovelace-whose admission to the order involves fatal concessions, Of Dickens's people Mr. Stevenson names David Copperfield, Carton, Wrayburn and Twemlow as satisfying his ideal, though as to the first of these he hesitates. We should have been somewhat in doubt concerning the last of the four, and his admission seems to indicate a tendency to accept a definition based rather on convention than ethics. But surely a larger estimate should be made of Dickens's purposes and methods. His books do not present many conventional gentleman, though even of them there are some typical portraits, but when we look for the traits and the behavior which ought to, but by no means always do, distinguish those who are called gentlemen, we find them easily and often. Dickens was a true democrat, and a contemner

of rank and artificial distinctions. It was natural to him to put his finest spirits into rough envelopes, and to develop their innate nobility in adverse conditions. But if we are to give its truest meaning to the word "gentleman," we must bestow it, not only upon the characters Mr. Stevenson has named, but upon Mr. Peggotty, old Rish, the Jew. Joe Gargery, Stephen Blackpool, and other noble-minded, loyal, true, heroic personages in these novels. Why should that great-hearted gentleman, Lawrence Boythorn, be excluded from Mr. Stevenson's list, either? Surely, he is a better example, even of the conventional gentleman, than the feeble Twemlow. No doubt there are people who, if asked to decide which was the truer gentleman-Lord Chesterfield or Jean Valjean-would give their votes to the peer without hesitation. That, perhaps, is the result of heredity; a survival of the long drill in the system of caste. Nevertheless, there is no room for rational doubt on the question. Before any Court of Morals the epistolary nobleman must give place to the social outcast.

We do not altogether like Mr. Stevenson's choice of Wrayburn. Compared with Steve Black pool he is a poor sort of creature. The rough miner is full of delicacy, patience, loyalty, devotion to duty. The tragedy of his life is ennobled by his behavior under hopeless suffering, whereas Wrayburn is infirm of purpose, lax of principle, and but for external help would have drifted into infamy. Even the poor convict in "Great Expectations" is more of a man than the listless, briefless young barrister, and the purpose of his life indicates tine natural aptitudes in him. Mr. Stevenson scoffs at the old Jew. To us he appears much more than a lay figure; nothing less, in fact, than a beautiful character. But how could any one in search of a gentleman overlook Mr. Peggotty and Joe Gargery? Oh, but they are uneducated, they speak bad English, they are wholly uncultivated-it may be said. Perhaps Dickens had a purpose in putting such white souls into rude and homely cases. Certainly he could have cited for his course one of the most venerable precedents known to Christendom. He may have desired to enforce Burns's doctrine

"The rank is but the guinea stamp.
A man's a man for a' that."

Mr. Stevenson writes so pleasantly and genially that one thinks it a pity he should take a Philistine view of Dickens's gentlemen. Dickens indeed may be said to have sympathized rather with the masses than with the classes, but this was because his genius was too large for the artificialism of social caste; because he looked beyond the mere accidents of position and up-bringing, and recognized and honored worth and manliness, no matter where placed or how manifested. He drew his definition of gentlemanhood, not from any society manual or code, but from insight to the great heart of humanity.

Our Aldermen de so few really creditable things that when any action of theirs is unmistakably in the public interest it deserves special and honmention. Their resolut ernor Hill to approve the bill which forbids the erection of any public buildings in the City Hall Park is exactly right. This law ought to be put on the statute-book so fast and firm that it can never be removed. The City Hall Park must be preserved from further encroachment, If the Governor is in any doubt about his duty in the premises, let him come down to New-York and take a look at this little park, observe how much of it is now occupied by buildings, reflect that it is the only bit of green along Broadway from the Battery to Union-square, and examine the plans of the hybrid structure which the Sinking Fund Commissioners think of putting up there-and he will be convinced that the interests of the city imperatively demand that this park shall be protected from invasion on any pretext whatever.

Wanted: A good opening for a smart lawyer, who thinks of returning to his profession if he finds he cannot get the delegates. A guaranteed income of \$25,000 or more would be an object. Would have no objection to going to the metropolis. Have had considerable experience collecting canal claims Will be at liberty after the 31st of next December. Best of references from Democratic State Convention. Address D. B. H., Albany, N. Y.

Widow McGuinness's pig is as difficult to materialize as Keely's motor, perpetual motion, or the philosopher's stone.

In the course of his address to his fellow-Presbyterians in Philadelphia assembled, last week, the Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, told a good story Some one spoke to a Boston lady of Sullivan, the pugilist. "The pugilist?" said the lady. "Ah! Won't you please tell me what the pugilists be-There is another story relating to a gentleman of Mr. Sullivan's profession which neatly supplements the doctor's. A pugilist met a stranger in a stage-coach, and, after a little conversation, sociably remarked to his companion: I'm a prize-fighter, I am. You may have heard of me. I'm known as the 'Dublin Chicken. What's your business?" The gentleman addressed was a clergyman, and he replied to the "Dublin " Well, there isn't much difference, Chieken": my friend, between what you call yourself and I call myself. You're a pounder and I'm an expounder."

The frequent burglaries in postoffices have a and look. The burglars are presumably Democrats and, seeing the signs of the times, are after their share of the spoils.

The resignation of Count Ito, the Prime Minister of Japan, is to be regretted by all friends of liberal ideas in government, since it marks the triumph of a conservative reaction. This statesman has had under his special direction the most important reform introduced into Japan since the Revolution of 1868, namely, the promulgation of a new Constitution and the establishment of popular suffrage and a representative legislature. Some eight years ago the Mikado in a solemn proclamation promised this to his people, and Count Ito was designated as his agent in carrying the plan into effect. Under this commission Count Ito spent several years in Europe, studying constitutions and parliaments, and, with the aid of eminent German lawyers, formulated a comprehensive but simple and practical system of representative government. His work met with Imperial approval, and the Mikado promised that it should go into effect in 1890. Against this the Conservatives have been conspiring and fighting, and they have succeeded in driving the ablest and most experienced of Japanese statesmen from the head of the Ministry. That they will wholly defeat the Mikado's liberal plans is not to be expected. The

new Constitution will probably go int force as the appointed time. But it will hard! work as smoothly as it would have done were t not for this unfortunate incident. It is too meh to expect that any one else can adequately the up the task which Count Ito has relinquished since no one else in Japan can bring to it his allity and careful preparation. .

PERSONAL

Count Kuroda, the new Prime Minister f Japan, is a member of the great Satsuma clan and he played an important part in military affairs. He is little known outside of his own country.

Ex-Governor Berry, of New-Hampshire, wh is now in his ninety-second year, organized the first-temperance society in that State at Hebron, acty-two years ago.

Two of the most beautiful and most admire figures at the opening of Messrs. Hatle and Carr's new art gallery in London were Miss Mary Anderso, in a plain dark blue gown, and Lady Colin Compbell, in an Arcadian costume of blue and red.

Dr. Jennings, who nearly won the amateur illiard championship, in the recent match at the lacquet Club, plays only with his left hand. Mr. Odde, the champion, plays with either hand equally well

The death has been recorded of Mr. Rehard Brinsley Sheridan, grandson of the famous manwhose name he bore. He was for many years a member of the British House of Commons. His third so, and heir, is married to a daughter of John Lothrop Motley.

King Oscar of Sweden recently called on the Pope, and instead of kissing his hand, as is the cutom, kissed him soundly on both cheeks, to the surprise of the courtiers. It was the greatest shock the traditions of the Vatican had received since General Grant shook hands with Pius IX and said "Hov de you do, sir ?"

The late Sir Henry Sumner Maine left a personal estate valued at over #230,000.

The Chicago Times" tells that Mr. Robert T. Lincdn's law office is in the same building with the rooms of the Iroquois Club. The entrance to the elevator is traversed by Democrat and Republican alike. It is sometimes amusing to see Mr. Lincoln enter the building. One day he was going in when a gentleman hailed him with the following salutation: "Ah there, Lincoln! That's a mighty thin dodge. Yeu can't get in the saddle that way. First-rate fellows in there any other time of the year but this." Mr. Lincoin gnawed the end of his cane and then smilet. Said gnawed the end of his cane and then smilet. Said his office was up-stairs. Later in the day Mr. Lincoln had occasion to leave his office, and as he didn't want to come down on the fire-escape he had to take the elevator. As he was coming out of the building he mot another funny Republican brother, whe said; "See here, Lincoln, this looks mighty susjectors. You have been in there dining with them Democratic Injuns. Now own up and I won't give you away." Mr. Lincoln gnawed the end of his cane once more and explained that his office was up-stairs. The Republican replied: "Well, if I were you Id put in a side door on Adams-st. It doesn't look vell to see a Republican Presidential possibility coming ont of a doorway that has been worn sleek by a wowd of Democrats."

It is said that in the House of Commons Lord Randolph Churchill usually sits with his legs crossed, and the point of his toe extended outward, thing, perhaps, not necessarily very remarkable itself, but which has become so owing to circum-stances, for this extended toe of his is to those who know quite a barometer of the noble lord's Palle know quite a barometer of the noble lord's Palla-mentary humor. When he obliginally lowers the toe to allow fellow-members to pass to and fro, the initiated note with give that it is fair weather in the Churchill camp, but when the toe is extended stimy, like the lance of some warrior dressed for the toursey, declining to lower or give way an inch, then people in the immediate vicinity look out for storms, and they are usually not disappointed.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Omaha feels sure of getting the next Methodist General Conference four years hence. "The Repub-lican" of that city sums up the benefits as follows: "Four years of solid advertising, followed by the presence in the city for thirty days of a body of several thousand leading business men brought to gether from all parts of the United States and the Old World. As a simple matter of fact, the Methodist General Conference of 1892 will be worth more to Omaha than half a dozen National political conventions."

Prosperous Times.—"My friend," he said, "I trust that you abominate liquor?"

"No sir," replied his friend, "I'm in the business. I sell it."

"Why don't you give up such an accursed business and engage in something better?"

"Wha-a-at, give up the liquor business just on the eve of a Presidential election? Say, old man, d'yo think I'm crazy?"—(The Epoch.

A correspondent wants to know what it means when wild geese fly northward in cold weather. Well, for

one thing, it means that they are geese. Gotham's Paternal Government.—New York Dame—Oh, there's my hair coming down again. I don't see why hairpins can't be made so they'll stay where they're put.

Husband—Well. 1'll write to Mayor Hewits about it.—(Omaha World.

The business card of an Illinois man reads:

"Justice of the Peace. War claims a specialty."

He was an Englishman, and no quicker in eaching the meaning of things he saw and heard in America than his countrymen usually are. He was riding downtown in a Baek Bay car, when suddenly, as Park Square was neared, the conductor thrust his head in at the door and cried out suddenly. Three well-dressed women rose hastily and hurried out of the car as if the individual mentioned were execedingly clusive, and must be caught at one. The Englishman craned his neck curiously, but could see nobody remarkable outside.

"Do you mind telling me," he said to his coun-

remarkable outside.
you mind telling me," he said to his com-

It is stated that greater prominence than usual will be given to temperance at Chautauqua the season. NO REST FOR US.

The men who observed "Aint it cold I" disappear;
They're into oblivion shot;
And we're safe we suppose, till the summer is here
From those who cry "Ha! aint it hot!"
We rest do you think! Oh, no we are wid;
He's here who remarks, "By jove, aint it mild!"
—(Boston Courier.

A museum fakir in.a Western town recently ansounced that he would exhibit an educated man, born and bred in Chicago, who could nevertheess speak only broken English. When the people wers in to see

the curiosity they found that he was a stammerer. In Society.-He-Ah, Miss Filbert, I have just ompleted another poem.
She-Indeed, Mr. Peanut? How charming! What is the subject?
He (hopelessly)—The same old concert, Mis Fibert;
the same old concert.
She (sweetly)—Ah, an antobiography, Mr. Peanut?
—(Washington Critic.

The United States postoffices known as Evolution

Chestnut, Renown, Cheekville and Fossil have been discontinued. There are plenty of queer nanes left, however, and plenty more suggested for new offices. Flapdoodle, Humbug and Mugwump being the latest candidates. These three offices might be consilidated. "What I object to in Maine," remarked a lennsylvania man, "is the horrible names you have up here.
There's Androscoggin, for instance," "Yet," replied the Maine man, "that name is almost as bad
as some you have in Pennsylvania—Punxsuawney,
Youghiogheny, Mauch Chunk, and the like."—Ports
land Advertiser.

A North Carolina negro has a head which me thirty-two inches in circumference. He doesn't know whether to become an actor or a baseball player.

"The Boston Traveller" tells of a man who tied a long time to find a paper that had nothing to say about the tariff. And the only paper he could find vas a

During a Second Adventist baptism which took place in a town that bordered upon our Connecticus River, the minister, after having walked in a number of yards with the person to be baptized, turned to the people on the shore and said, "Please sing ome appropriate hymn." At which an over-scalous same piped up the hymn, "Pull for the Shore."—(Springfield Union.

Peedoddles is a new word of Southern origin to

the "blues." The Democratic party will be bad attack of peededdies next November. ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT.

ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT.

I'm Grover Cleveland from Buffalo
I lead the leaders, I boss the show!
There's one of me,
There's thousands of them:
They are the buds,
And I am the sidm:
I lop them off
Or I let them stay,
Just as I happen
To feel that day!
I'm Grover Cleveland from Buffalo,
The one big Man in the party, you know;

The one big Man in the party, you are the control of the control o I'm Grover Cleveland Iron 17 If I get left, the party must go. (Washington Critis